

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4454.

號九月十年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1877.

日三初月九年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTT, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAKON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWANSON, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HENRY & CO., Shanghai, LAY, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

## Intimations.

**YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....\$1,420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000  
Total Capital and accumulations.....\$1,725,000  
from this date.....

**Directors:**  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq., J. KERR, Esq.,  
M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUCAS, Esq.

**Secretaries:**  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
London Bankers:  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.

**Agencies in:**  
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

**POLICIES** granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.  
Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

**RUSSELL & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

**OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.**

**A SECOND RETURN** of CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst.

**WARRANTS** will be delivered by the Under-signed to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th Instant, inclusive.

By Order,  
**RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.**  
Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.**

**SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

**JAS. B. COUGHTRY, Secretary.**  
Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

**HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.**

**SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.**  
Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

**DENTAL NOTICE.**  
DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HORTON & CO.'S BUILDINGS, Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m.  
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

**DENTAL NOTICE.**  
DR. ROGERS begs to inform his Patients and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

## Intimations.

**G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.**

**NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.**

46, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

**NOTICE.**

**A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,**

Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

**IN THE GOODS OF JAMES SMITH FERRIES, Deceased.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S.S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIN at his address aforesaid, or to the Under-signed WILLIAM HENRY BREBETON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREBETON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIN will proceed to distribute the Assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIN has taken notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1877.  
Wm. H. BREBETON,  
Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIN.

**NOTICE.**

**TENDERS** for DOCKING, PAINTING, RE-TUBING and Sundry other REPAIRS for Engine of the British S.S. "FERNETOWER" will be received on Board by the Under-signed till 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant.

For Particulars of Work apply on Board.  
J. H. W. BARGEN,  
Master S.S. "Fernetower."  
Hongkong, October 8, 1877.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**

**TENDERS** are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,  
**LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.**  
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

**NOTICE.**

Estate of BERTRAM ABERNETHY MYFORD, of Foochow, Deceased.

**ALL PERSONS** INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to the Under-signed, and those Persons having Claims against it must send in Particulars, accompanied by the proper vouchers, before the 20th of October next.

**CHAS. A. SINCLAIR, H.M. Consul, Foochow.**  
H.M. Consulate, Foochow, 15th September, 1877.

**DEVORE'S BRILLIANT OIL.**

**RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!**

**DESIRING** to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVORE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVORE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

**THE DEVORE MANUFACTURING Co.,**  
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,  
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

[744]

## Intimations.

**CONDENSED EGGS.**

**THIS NEW ARTICLE**, recently placed upon the Market, consists simply of fresh-laid HENS' EGGS, from which most of the water has been evaporated, and being hermetically sealed, remains perfectly sound.

The EGGS thus condensed are obtained in the Empire of China, and canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which EGGS are subjected when transported to the shell. So that, in point of fact, the CONDENSED EGGS preserved under the patent of A. R. DAVIS, furnish to the consumer, EGGS possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid EGGS than those ordinarily supplied to any city.

The CONDENSED EGGS will beat up into light froth as readily as EGGS taken immediately from the shell, and are equally valuable in making Cakes, Custards, Creams, Pastry, Puddings, Egg-Nog, &c., &c.

**ECONOMY.**

For Hotels, and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessels at sea, this Article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening, being sealed only for transportation.

One Table-spoonful is equal to one Egg. Add equal amount of water (warm is preferable); dissolve it well; then use same as any Egg.

**LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Agents for Hongkong.**  
**MUSTARD & Co., General Agents at Shanghai.**

**AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,**

by appointment to  
**H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,**  
Governor of Hongkong.

and to  
**H. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,**  
Windham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

**HAS** on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs, Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tiger, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, also Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Enslaved British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes, Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

**PIANOS** and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED.

**PIANOS ON HIRE**, by the Month or Occasionally.

**PIANOS FOR SALE**, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDERS and RUDNER, Zeltz—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Under-signed. Orders from any of the Outposts in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed:  
Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co.

**A. HAHN.**  
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

**FOR SALE.**

**BERLIN TIVOLI BEER**, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

**WIELER & Co.**  
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

**FOR SALE.**

**CHAMPAGNE 1874, HEDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOL.**

**DEETEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

**FOR SALE.**

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.**  
Apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

**NOW READY.**

**A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.** Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo. Pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.  
Price Two Dollars and a Half.  
To be had from Messrs LAY, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALKER, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

## For Sale.

**LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE, EX STEAMSHIPS "YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR," "CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.**

**NEW SEASONS' (May) BUTTER.**  
The First Shipment of Busch & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.

In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb.  
In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.  
In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of CROSS & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, and American Family MESS STORES,—As per their JULY PRICE LIST.

(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC and SONGS.

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.

California KNEE BOOTS. Dawson's Best London-made GENTLE-MEN'S BOOTS.

HORSE BLANKETS. Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS. BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS. ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS.

BOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARBED LINES. FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and Insertion of all Sizes. INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DELIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.

Cabin Suspension LAMPS. Cabin CANDLESTICKS. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

Japanese TOILET SETS. CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS. Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY, BOOKS, NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

**Banks.**

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND.....650,000 Dollars.

**COURT OF DIRECTORS.**  
Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.

E. E. BELLING, Esq., WILHELM REINERS, Esq.,  
W. H. FORBES, Esq., HON. W. KESWICK, Esq.,  
A. McIVER, Esq., ED. TOWN, Esq.

**CHIEF MANAGER.**  
Hongkong.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

**HONGKONG.**

**INTEREST ALLOWED.**  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

**LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.**  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

**T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.**  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 18, 1877.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.**

CAPITAL.....£800,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....£110,000.

**BANKERS.**  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

**THE BANK'S BRANCH** in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.  
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts, and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## Entertainments.

**GARRISON THEATRE.**  
THE 28th REGT. AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB, will give Two Performances at the above Theatre, on WEDNESDAY, 10th; and FRIDAY, 12th Oct.

The places chosen are the popular domestic Drama in Three Acts, by C. H. HAZLEWOOD, Esq., Entitled:—  
"JESSY VERE, OR THE RETURN OF THE WANDERER."

And the laughable Farce by T. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Entitled:—  
"MY TURN NEXT."

Between the pieces an old Favorite is to give a Song.

**PRICES OF ADMISSION:**  
Front Seats, 1s; Second Seats, 50 Cents; Third Seats, 25 Cents. Children under 12 years of age, half-price to first and second seats only.

Tickets can be obtained at Hongkong Hotel, Officers Mess Sergeant 28th Regt., Sergeant's Mess, R.A., and 28th Regiment, from all Pay Sergeants, and at the Door on the nights of Performance.

Doors Open at 8.30 p.m., to Commence at 9 p.m.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. O. A. S. DICKINS, and Officers the Band of the Regiment will attend.

**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.**  
Hongkong, October 8, 1877.

**THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.**

**POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.**

**COMMENCING THURSDAY, October 11th, 1877.**

**THE COMPANY** WILL POSITIVELY LEAVE OCTOBER 17TH, FOR CALCUTTA.

**THE FAMOUS ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS.**

From ENGLAND'S HOME OF MYSTERY, the Egyptian Hall, LONDON; where their unparalleled Entertainments were presented nightly to crowded audiences for over two years.

In their unique and STARTLING WONDERS.

Their profoundly MYSTERIOUS SEANCES have been given in the presence of the Crowned heads and Nobility of Europe and before vast and Intelligent Assemblages throughout the civilized world, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all Countries.

**PROGRAMME:**  
PART I.  
"AN HOUR IN DREAMLAND WITH KELLAR."

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART II.  
"THE WONDERFUL CABINET SEANCE"—KELLAR, assisted by LING LOOK.

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART III.  
"LA OENA INFERNAL," by the Inimitable LING LOOK.

ADMISSION: ... .. \$2.00  
To all Parts of the House.

Seats can now be secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., where Plan of the Hall can be seen.  
Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9 o'clock sharp.  
Chairs may be ordered for 11.15 p.m.  
Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

**Notices of Firms.**

**NOTICE.**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. F. RAPP in our Firm CEASES from This Day.

**F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**  
Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

**DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

**NOTICE.**  
WE have been appointed AGENTS for the GERMANIC LLOYD, GERMAN and INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE CLARIFICATION OF SHIPS.

**MELCHERS & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

**NOTICE.**  
FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr. J. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

**RUSSELL & Co.**  
China, June 1, 1877.

## Shipping.

**FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.**  
(Taking Cargo at through rates for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.)  
The Steamship  
"OCEAN" will load as above, and be despatched on or about the 1st of November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

**Sailing Vessels.**

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 American Ship  
"H. S. SANDFORD,"  
A. SNEPPE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 26, 1877.

**FOR LONDON.**  
The 100 A 1 British Barque  
"WOODVILLE,"  
T. E. NELSON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 26, 1877.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 British Barque  
"OHINAMAN,"  
Capt. A. MACKENZIE, will load here, and have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

**FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.**  
The Portuguese Ship  
"ALVA,"  
Captain SOUZA, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**HOP KEE & Co.**  
Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 British Bark  
"ABERLEIGH,"  
J. NICOLL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 British Barque  
"GRASSER,"  
HARTING, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

**FOR LONDON.**  
The A 1 100 years splendid British Clipper Ship  
"SYDENHAM,"  
A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

**FOR LONDON.**  
The A 1 British Barque  
"GEO. CROSHAW,"  
Geo. INYING, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The S/S L. I. L. German Ship  
"GALATHEA,"  
JARGEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 10, 1877.



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE British S. S. *Japan*, Captain H. de SMIDT, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that the General Cargo will be landed by, and into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery can be obtained on and after the 9th Instant.

Goods remaining in store after the 15th Instant will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Opium are requested to take delivery from the Boats alongside the Ice House Street Wharf, otherwise the Drug will be stored by the Undersigned at Consignees' risk, unprotected by Fire Insurance.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. cc15

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Argyll* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, October 6, 1877. cc18

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex *Yangtze*, 18th September, 1877.

S. P. 143 bags Stone, from Madras.

Ex *Ava*, 30th September, 1877.

W. C. (in heart) No. 21/40, 20 cases Merce.

M. & Co. (India) No. 1/10 10 " "

R. H. " " " " " "

F. B. & Co. (India) " " " " " "

Total, 32 Packages.

Hongkong, October 6, 1877. cc19

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. Anson has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. Fat Jack, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. cc19

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Departure of the S. S. "MACTAN" for the above Ports is POSTPONED until TO-MORROW, the 10th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877. cc10

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

## FRIDAY,

the 12th October, 1877, at Noon,—

White and Colored Handkerchiefs, Butchers' Knives, Table Knives, Brass and Iron Padlocks, Tooth Brushes, Kerosene Table and Hanging Lamps.

Also,

20 pieces Coloured Flannel.

10 cases Lamp Chimneys.

5 cases Soda Water Tumblers.

2 pairs Side Lamps.

1 5-ounce Harmonium.

8 16-Gauge Double Barreled Central Fire Guns, in Cases Complete.

50 Revolvers, assorted.

A Set of White Ceylon Sapphire Necklaces and Earrings.

A Set of Pebble Mounted Bracelets.

1 Lady's Shawl Pin.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17.

The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877. cc12

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ABERLADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CRIZZION, American ship, Captain W. Lull.—Stimson & Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Nielsen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

ALPHISTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wieler & Co.

CORUNNE, British barque, Capt. Robertson.—Wieler & Co.

OLUNURU, British ship, Captain E. Shrewsbury.—Wieler & Co.

MELVINE, German barque, Captain Th. Pfeiffer.—Melchers & Co.

DARTMOUTH, British barque, Captain Robertson.—Order.

FERNETOWER, British steamer, Capt. J. H. von Bagen.—Chinese.

LUNA, British barque, Captain Crowley.—Adams, Bell & Co.

FERNIAN, British ship, Captain Berry.—Meyer & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## TENDER.

TENDERS are invited for Supply of a new suit of best MUNTZ'S METAL for the German Bark "JOHANNE," and will be received by the Captain on Board up to 11 a.m. TO-MORROW, the 10th Instant.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877. cc10

## NOTICE.

THE OLD METAL stripped off the Bottom of the German Bark "JOHANNE" (in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, Kowloon) will be SOLD by the Captain on Board TO-MORROW, the 10th Instant, at 11 a.m.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877. cc10

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship "NAMO," Capt. J. E. PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at Daylight, instead of To-morrow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877. cc11

## Charters Effected.

The following charters have been effected during the last ten days:—

British bark Woodville, 714, hence to London, private.

American ship Henry S. Sanford, 1186, hence to New York, private.

German bark Bertha, 442, hence to Hamburg, private.

British ship, Banian, 760, Amoy to New York, private.

British bark Glamorganshire, 458, Newchwang to Hongkong, 26 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German bark Malvina, 499, Newchwang to Hongkong, 27 1/2 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

British bark Georgina, 314, Newchwang to Whampoa, 30 cents per picul, 23 lay days.

British bark Nimrod, 695, Newchwang to Swatow, 24 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

American bark Quikstep, 826, Newchwang to Swatow, 22 cents per picul.

British bark Merse, 620, Newchwang to Swatow, 23 1/2 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

British bark E. M. Young, 345, Newchwang to Swatow, 28 1/2 cents per picul, 24 lay days.

American schooner Annie S. Hall, 455, Newchwang to Swatow, 28 1/2 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

British steamer Pernambuco, 648, Hongkong to Saigon, \$1,200 in full.

British steamer Penedo, 652, Saigon to Manila, private.

German steamer Cassandra, 928, Swatow to Singapore, \$8 per head; 10 lay days.

British schooner Viscount Macdonell, 289, hence to Haiphong and back, \$1,900 in full, 25 lay days.

British bark Larga, 751, Fochow to London, private.

German bark Meteor, 600, hence to New York, private.

German bark Hibernia, 425, Newchwang to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German bark Humboldt, 330, Whampoa to Ochofo and back to Hongkong, 24 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German bark Pelho, 250, hence to Haiphong and back, 24 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

British schooner Roderick Hay, 290, hence to Haiphong and back, 25 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

British steamer Spartan, Swatow to Singapore, (passengers) \$8 per head, 10 lay days.

Portuguese bark Alva, 631, hence to Melbourne and Sydney, private.

German bark Sophia, 210, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 17 lay days.

German bark Gustav Adolph, 272, hence to Ochofo and back, 23 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German bark Carl, 915, hence to Haiphong and back, 23 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

French bark Marie Louise, 425, hence to Haiphong and back, 22 1/2 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

American schooner Mignon, 484, hence to Haiphong and back, 22 1/2 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

British steamer Amboto, 978, hence to Saigon, \$1,750 in full, and Saigon to Hongkong, \$8000 in full, 11 lay days.

German steamer Bellona, 789, hence to Saigon, \$1500 in full.

British bark Anzi, 468, cleared for Guam.

British ship Sydenham, 1063, has taken the berth for London, rate nominally £2 per 50 feet.

British ship Northampton, 1161, has taken the berth for Singapore, having been ordered to that Port from home.

British bark Osaka, 577, proceeds to Amoy to take the berth for New York.

British bark Alice, 623, left for Yokohama with original cargo of Kerosene Oil.

American ship Titan, 1229, left for Callao seeking.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9, *Audacious*, British iron-clad frigate, 8084, 14 guns, Adm. A. P. Ryder, Flag Capt. P. H. Colomb, Nagasaki Oct. 1, and Amoy 7.

Oct. 9, *China*, German steamer, from Canton.

Oct. 9, *Sunda*, British steamer, 1029, Reeves, Yokohama Oct. 2, Malle and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Oct. 9, *Chung-wan*, Chinese R. C., from Canton.

Oct. 9, *Chen-to*, Chinese gunboat, James Stewart, Swatow Oct. 8.

Oct. 9, *Amboto*, for Saigon.

9, *Norma*, for Swatow.

## CLEARED.

*China*, for Shanghai.

*Carl*, for Haiphong.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Sunda*, from Yokohama, Mrs. Rickersby and child, Messrs. Tempest, Waller and A. Sine, and 6 Native deck.

Per *Amboto*, for Saigon, 200 Chinese; Per *Norma*, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British iron-clad frigate *Audacious* reports: Strong N.E. monsoon throughout the passage. Oct. 1st, H.M.S. *Fly* at Nagasaki; Oct. 7th, H.M.S. *Home* and *Carl* at Amoy.

The Chinese gunboat *Chen-to* reports: Fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather. Passed the str. *Norma* this day.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY and MANILA.—

Per *MACTAN*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—

Per *NAMO*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For HAIPHONG.—

Per *Barque PELHO*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *KHIVA* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 11th October.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, the 10th October.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the News Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, the 11th October.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via *Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, September 24, 1877. cc11

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *YANGTSE* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 18th October, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Marseilles*; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 17th September.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the News Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 18th September.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. cc18

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows, instead of as previously notified:—

11 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11.30 a.m., Post Office closes.

11.30 a.m., Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

11.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. cc24

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Tenders Close.

11 a.m.—Tenders for Metal supply to the Bark "Johanne" close.

Tenders for Docking, &c., of the S. S. *Fernow* will be received by Captain on Board up to 3 p.m.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Mactan* leaves for Amoy, &c.

Amusement.

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Performance at the Garrison Theatre.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, October 11:—

Daylight.—*Namo* leaves for Coast Ports.

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

5 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.

FRIDAY, October 12:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

8 p.m.—Meeting of Ireland Lodge.

MONDAY, October 15:—

Goods per Japan undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, October 24:—

Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, November 1:—

Ocean leaves for Cooktown, &c., on or about this date.

THURSDAY, November 8:—

5 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURES

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.10 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1877.

ARPACHAI, of Arpatohai, to which the Turks allege they pursued the Russians after defeating them on the 2nd instant, is a mountain chain on the borders about 20 miles to the east of Kars. The Russian and Turkish accounts of this battle, which seems to have been a very serious affair, directly contradict each other, both sides claiming the victory. The Russian statement, however, that they had to abandon positions, which they admit cost them over 3,000 men to capture, because of the want of water is rather too much for the acceptance of the "intelligent" foreigner. Surely where they could carry provisions they could carry water, and surely where the Turks could find water the Russians could do likewise. Doubtless the Turkish statement is also exaggerated, although their estimate of the Russian loss (5,000) is probably near the mark, the Russians themselves giving it as 3,280 men and 83 officers. The Asian campaign, however, has sunk into insignificance in comparison with the events in Europe, and it is quite certain that no important step can now be taken in Armenia this year.

It appears from a notification in the latest number of the Singapore Government Gazette that Clause 4 of the Chinese Immigrants Ordinance was accidentally omitted from the announcement of the clauses suspended. The clauses that now stand suspended are consequently 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10. Clause 4 reads as follows:—"It should be lawful for the Governor to establish convenient Depôts at any of the Settlements for the reception of Chinese Immigrants, and to frame rules for the management and regulation of such Depôts, and to frame Tables of Fees and of Charges to be paid for the use of the Depôts, and for the maintenance of Immigrants while accommodated therein; provided always that the amount of the fee to be charged shall not exceed one dollar for every Immigrant whose passage shall not have been paid." It will thus be seen that the clause is a very important one; in fact there is no doubt that the main clauses of the Ordinance are those suspended. The establishment of depôts, and the payment of fees by the immigrants, form unquestionably the essence of the whole Ordinance. At present the only powers exercised under the Ordinance are the following:—that immigrants are not, without permission of the Governor, to be landed or transhipped at any place



this, and it turned out to be untrue. The defendant then changed his statement and said Mr. Samsom had promised to get him a ship. He was discharged from the steamer *Veronica* in May last. He was sent to 21 days' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

**OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE.**  
Ho Man Shant, a school-boy, was charged by P. O. 526, with obstructing him in the execution of his duty. The defendant was at the Canton steamer wharf as the steamer was coming in. The Constable told him to go outside until the steamer was alongside. He refused to do so, saying he was waiting for his grandmother who was coming in the steamer. The Constable told him to go off again, when he took hold of the Policeman by the collar. The defendant said the Policeman pushed him without any reason warning, and he dropped him. He wanted to pick it up, but the Constable pushed him and would not allow him to do so. Fined \$1.

**LAUNDRY.**  
Leong Aua, a married woman, was charged with stealing a bed-quilt from the house of a coolie at West Point. She went to the complainant's house and bargained with his wife for the renting of a room. While they were talking, some policeman broke into a gambling house in the neighbourhood, causing a noise. The complainant's wife looked out of the window, when the defendant seized the opportunity to make away with a bed-quilt. She was sent to three months' hard labour.

**PUBLIC GAMBLING.**  
Man Ashang, a married woman, and Yuen Akun, a hawk, were again brought up to answer the charge of carrying on public gambling in a house at First Street, Sanyingpoon. The 2nd defendant was proved to have been the manager. He was consequently fined \$200, or six months' hard labour. The woman was fined \$50 or two months' hard labour.

**SUBSIDIARY.**  
Yip Apak, a coolie, was charged by Pal Singh, P. O. 607, with having in his possession a carpenter's crow-bar. The Constable and another were on duty near Capt. Sande's Shop, when about midnight he saw the defendant come out of the gate and drop something. He had a lantern with him, but it was not lighted. After his arrest he was taken back to the spot, when a crow-bar was found. The defendant said he was employed in the Shop, but he did not have the crow-bar. Remanded till the 11th; admitted to bail in \$10.

**THE REBELLION CASE.**  
Wong Aing, a branded Chinese prisoner, was again brought up before Mr. Russell to answer the charge of having committed burglary and murder in the Shanhai district, in Chinese territory. His identity was proved by another witness, when he was committed to prison to await the orders of H. E. the Governor.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PRIZE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."  
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1877.  
Srs.—Having observed a short article in your issue of Saturday referring to a certificate issued by a London seedman, which on the face of it appears to be valueless, permit me to explain the circumstances. A friend of mine at Macao was in the habit of ordering my seeds, together with his own, and the London firm made the mistake of attributing to his seeds in Macao the successful results which had attended my cultivation in Hongkong. The testimonial quoted in your article was written by me, while my Macao friend was in Europe. Hence the apparent valuelessness to which you alluded.

Yours etc.,

A. G. ROMANO.

## Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

A correspondent at Iloilo, writing under date of September 25th, says that the sugar market is dull, and there are in stock 15,000 piculs sugar of the last crop unsold; the prices offered to-day for the current kind is \$3, and \$4.50 for the superior quality; the holders are not inclined to sell at so low figures. In the grain market, current Saigon rice is quoted at \$2.4 reales and Pampasman at \$3.1 to \$3.2. Staples per picul are in demand, and from 8 to 9 reales per picul are offered by the buyers. Very little business has been done in tobacco; the Spanish ship *Elcano* left for Cadiz on the 21st with 18,000 quintales leaf tobacco. Locusts continue to destroy the crops at Negros.

The duty collected at the Manila Custom House during the month of September last amounts to \$141,838.21 against \$95,388.04 some time last year, being an increase this year of \$47,245.17.

During the second fortnight of the month of September there were imported at Manila \$2,000 worth of foreign gold coins and \$1,886 in Spanish silver coins. The exportation is confined to \$900 worth in gold dust.

The Italian line of steamers of Rubattino and Company, of which mention had been made several times, has at last become an accomplished fact. According to a circular issued on the 28th September by Messrs. Baer Senior & Co. of Manila, agents for the said Company, they are prepared to grant Bills of Lading to the Mediterranean ports of Naples, Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles, to be transhipped at Singapore. The first steamer of this line, the *Sunamra*, will leave Singapore on the 20th November next. The rate of freight charged by this Company from Singapore to any of the above-named ports of Mediterranean is \$4.10 for 15 quintals coffee; \$4 for 40 cubic feet, including the expenses of transhipment at Singapore.

The Spanish brig *Bisiera* arrived from Saigon on the 28th September with 4361 piculs rice.

A general consignment of the Philippines is ordered by the home Government to be taken on the 31st December next. A numerously-attended meeting took place on the 29th September, with the view of ascertaining the best means for carrying out such a work with perfection.

Another sale of 6,000 quintales leaf tobacco of 1876 crop is announced for the 20th October instant.

It is said that the tobacco crop of the province of Union will exceed 100,000 bales. The Swedish barque *Eva* has been char-

tered to carry wet sugar at 32/6 and hemp at 52/ to 55/ to Liverpool.  
The Spanish brig *Constancia* passed the Santiago Semaphore on the 26th September, at 6 p.m., on her voyage from Laguianao to Hongkong.  
The Italian barque *Bianca Partita* arrived from Higo on the 2nd Oct. with 9,483 bags of white rice.

## Japan.

THE CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

(Mail, Sept. 29th.)

We regret to observe that the attacks of cholera do not diminish in number. There is certainly no more ground for alarm now than there was when its appearance was first announced. It assumes no more virulent form, nor do the average number of cases increase; still it exists, and every day there are reported a certain number of deaths from the disease. It has broken out on board the *Raiden Kan*, nine cases having been reported, as also one case on board another vessel in harbour. From various parts of the country reports are likewise received of its appearance, although, happily, nowhere does it seem to exist in any but a mild form. The Japanese authorities continue their praiseworthy exertions, and it is in all probability owing to the extreme precautions adopted that the disease has been kept within present bounds.

(Gazette.)  
Yesterday evening Sept. 18th the members of the Consular Corps met in the German Club for the purpose of considering the best preventive steps to be taken against the spread of epidemic cholera. A Board of Health, composed in the first instance of Drs. Simmons, Eldridge, Wheeler, Goertz, and Tripler was nominated; these gentlemen having power to add to their number, and to visit all tenements in the foreign settlement, and report to the proper consul in each case where sanitary measures may be necessary. A letter was drawn up and addressed to the Governor of Kanagawa, requesting his attention to the dangerous condition of that part of the Swamp Concession which is occupied by closely-packed masses of Chinese and Japanese, a locality which is especially likely to be visited by any prevalent epidemic, and to become a source of serious danger to the entire community. Prompt measures of disinfection of the whole neighbourhood were recommended, and the Governor was urged to provide a fund for the purchase of the necessary disinfectants.

From the 9th instant, when the first access of real cholera declared itself in Yokohama and Kanagawa, up to the present time, (Sept. 20th) ninety cases of disease have occurred; and of these thirty-two have had a fatal termination. Owing to the prompt precautions taken by the Kanagawa authorities, a strong, and it is to be hoped, effectual and permanent, check has been placed on the spread of the epidemic. Dr. Simmons is hopeful that it has been now, as far as this town and locality are concerned, brought under medical control.

The doctors of the German and Italian men-of-war in harbor have expressed their opinion that the prevailing epidemic is not real Asiatic cholera. So much the better if their view should be correct. We still fear that the combined testimony of the local medical men, who have declared so clearly their conviction, after experience of many cases, that Asiatic cholera is among the native community, is weightier than that of men who, however capable of judging, have not had the same opportunities of forming a judgment.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening (Sept. 25th), when it was decided to address the following statement to the community:—  
“As there seems to be an uncertainty in the minds of some of the community, as to the exact nature of the disease now prevailing, the undersigned, medical members of the Board of Health, deem it wise to state positively that the disease in question is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, Malignant or Asiatic Cholera.”

“In making this statement formally and publicly, the undersigned have no wish to alarm the people of Yokohama. On the contrary, it is their opinion that however great an epidemic may exist among the native population, the conditions surrounding foreign residents are such that its extension to foreigners generally is unlikely. Nevertheless, as experience has proved the value of certain precautions in preventing the advance of cholera, as the course of the disease once introduced is beyond human prediction, and as many are careless or reckless unless assured of present danger, it seems advisable that the foreign residents of Yokohama should realise their position.”

The Kanagawa reports deaths from cholera during the 24 hours ended last midnight (Sept. 27th) as follows:—  
In Yokohama..... 8  
In the vicinity..... 2  
We have been notified that cholera has declared itself among the troops of the Kaitakushi militia in Hakodate. Out of five cases, which occurred between the 25th and 27th instant, two proved fatal.

## INDIAN AND CHINA TEA TRADE.

The growing importance of India as a tea-producing country is a marked feature in the tea trade, since we are reminded that fifteen years ago the growth of tea in India was regarded in the light of an experiment rather than as a movement destined in a short time to furnish one of the main staples of the country's exports. Much less was it anticipated, when the first plantations under European management were laid down in Assam, that the competition of the India tea leaf, but such has been the case. From 1,500,000 lb. in 1861, the export from Calcutta had advanced to 46,000,000 lb. in 1876. When we consider that fifteen years ago China held the monopoly of tea production, these figures show not only what a formidable rival India tea has already become, but they almost lead one to suspect that, if no change in the mode of cultivation or packing take place, it is only a question of time when China will be ousted from the field entirely. It is an ominous fact for China tea that, whereas up to last year the increased demand for tea in Great Britain was shared by China and India both, last year the consumption of China tea was for the first time stationary, the whole increase going to the credit of India. Precisely analogous is the condition of China tea in the United States; there we find nearly one-half of the consumption to be Japan tea, while fifteen years ago it was exclusively confined to China. That the soil of China is worn out and incapable of producing a tea fit to compete with the produce of Assam is difficult to believe; the cause of the poor quality of late years tea is rather its hasty preparation, with a view of bring-

ing the teas early to market, and in the unsystematic way in which the different processes necessary to convert the raw leaf into the tea of commerce are carried out. We have, says Consul Medhurst, in his report, to look to India for the perfection of tea culture; there planting, picking, and firing, are all in one hand, and the needful capital outlay to produce a good result is not spared. In China these desiderata are absent altogether, and the proceeds are in the primitive and unsystematic style dear to the natives of that country. Nothing, it may safely be advanced, but the introduction of European capital and enterprise into the tea districts will save the foreign tea trade of the country from decay. But, had foreigners free access to the country, matters would be changed entirely. Not only would the existing leaf be systematically packed, and not left at times to spoil after picking, while the owner is haggling for the last cent, but many a barren hillside would be cleared of its jungle, and employment given to thousands of half-starved peasants. Isolated attempts have been made by foreigners to perfect the system of packing tea by personal supervision in the interior, but they have been generally unsuccessful, except in the case of brick tea, which is made in some of the black tea districts under the eye of Russians from Siberia, who show much aptness in adapting themselves to Chinese ways, and whose Government gives them every protection. Were permission given to foreigners to buy or rent land in the interior for the purpose of well-ordered plantations in time reform the Chinese methods by their example.

## A RANGOON ROMANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, 28th August.  
The present year has been far from uneventful to us provincials. We have had a proclamation day, conspicuous for the absence of a general and the presence of a native “diva,” a railway opening day, conspicuous for the champagne and its occasional results; a Government Advocate case, conspicuous for the general bad taste shown by all concerned; a “Knapp” case, which interested us more than you in India have any idea of; an exact reproduction of the Fuller case which is now being disposed of; besides several municipal and matrimonial scandals, conspicuous as usual for utter imbecility on all sides. But the incident which has enthralled us most, both from the social position of the chief actors and the sustained dramatic effect and sensational character of the whole episode, is one which is but now coming out from among the more seamy circles, and which I shall attempt to describe.

Some few months ago the wife of the head of one of the leading mercantile firms in Rangoon lost from her room some valuable rings. Suspicion fell on two persons of her household—the one a native ayah, the other a young Englishwoman who was acting as a sort of superior lady's maid. The police were consequently sent, with the effects of both women thoroughly searched, but nothing could be discovered, and it ended in the ayah obtaining gratuitous accommodation in the local jail, while the lady's maid waxed plaintive about the indignity she had been subjected to. As she was young and nice-looking, she met with a good deal of sympathy, and the gay cavaliers of the Row in their evening exertions used to bestow upon her glances which contained as large an amount of condolence and devotion as they thought could be sustained by any reasonable female. Meanwhile the ayah was clamorous from her confinement, and the police were as usual perplexed. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, it happened that a soldier's wife, who was attending as nurse at the house, mentioned, in the presence of Miss S., the lady's maid, that a friend of hers was shortly leaving for England, and Miss S. entered her with a small parcel for transmission. The woman was told it contained nothing but a shawl for a pattern, and without any suspicion as to the actual truth, opened the parcel to examine the article with ill-advised but natural curiosity. She found a diamond ring, but inside the shoe was a small piece of paper, and wrapped up in the paper were two diamond rings! Of course she got alarmed at her discovery, but did about the best thing she could have done; and went and told the whole story to a friend of the family, whom I may designate as Mr. M. The latter, in restoring the property to the owner's husband, made two stipulations—one, that the girl should be sent safely home, the other that the affair should be kept entirely secret till she had started. He then found an opportunity of meeting Miss S. privately, and taxed her with the theft, and, as sufficient answer to her fearful protestations, showed her the rings and told her where they had really been discovered. The delinquent was easily induced to show where the remaining jewels had been secreted under her bath, but unfortunately Mr. M. was leaving the compound in triumph at his successful diplomacy, he was met by the lady of the house herself, who at once suspected the truth. Of course she felt no scruple about divulging it, and the news flew like lightning round the cantonments till it reached the ear of a high police official. By this time Miss S. had been already conveyed on board the steamer which was to start the following morning. The high police official ascertained the fact, and at once issued orders for her arrest. Fortunately Mr. M. had never slackened his vigilance, and, retelling information of the orders, drove quickly down to the steamer and removed the girl to a friend's house before the constables had time to arrive. It then became a duel between Mr. M. and the provincial police, and there can be no doubt he thoroughly relished the situation. First he managed to put them off the scent by a rumour that Miss S. intended starting by another steamer, which was sailing about the same time, and induced them to relax their watch on the steamer in which her passage had been actually secured. He was thus able to convey her on board the latter the next morning about ten minutes before she weighed anchor, without, as he thought, attracting attention. But on driving slowly back from the wharf, whom should he see coming down the stand road in a dog-cart at a furious pace but a well-known Inspector, about whose mission there could be little doubt. Mr. M. was a man of resolution, and at once made up his mind. Waiting till the hostile troop was nearly abreast, by a sudden dexterous movement he managed to look wheels, and a dire collision of course resulted. But the Inspector managed to escape unscathed, and fleeing from his unscrupulous foe, went at a run towards the wharf leaving his entangled vehicle to its fate. Jumping into a sampuk he pushed rapidly up to the steamer,

and stern justice seemed at length triumphant. Hardly, however, had half the distance been covered when a steam launch came, bearing swiftly down, and half waterlogged the boat by the wash it left behind. Again an advance was attempted, and again the launch returned with its owner, storming indignantly at his path being so impeded. The sampuk-man was getting alarmed, and the goal seemed as far off as ever. Just as the launch was preparing for a third onset, a short sharp whistle was heard and the Inspector gave a despairing groan as the ship moved down the river at full steam, bearing the fair delinquent away from his vengeance! It is to be hoped that her friends will find her a more cheerful abode at home than the residence destined for her at Rangoon.

There can be no doubt that Mr. M. and his nautical coadjutor thoroughly deserved their success. In these dull days of paddy and prosa there are few people who would care to risk person and property to so large an extent (besides becoming obnoxious to serious legal penalties) in order to have an attractive kleptomaniac from jail. Moreover, as my lady-readers will be distressed to learn, there was not an atom of sentiment in the whole transaction. Mr. M. is a middle-aged married man with a family, and it is expected that his wife will aid and abet him throughout. He has earned accordingly the rare merit of entire disinterestedness, and we are all enthusiastic about him. I believe the high police official himself, though outwardly minatory and implacable, would secretly subscribe to a testimonial. Of course there has been a failure of justice, but after all it is not so egregious as the *fiasco* in the Knapp case, which practically established the doctrine that the *raison d'être* of Burman policemen was to be potted at by the P. W. D. I yet we were all elated at the result of the trial. And for one ordered a revolver to commence practice as soon as possible. In this case we have youth and beauty to enlist our sympathies, and the adventurous fact of a successful robbery lends to the whole incident a piquancy which could scarcely be expected from an abortive homicide.—Pioneer.

## THE FIELD ARTILLERY OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Of all the services in the Russian army the field artillery is generally esteemed to be the most efficient. The military correspondent of the *Times* remarks in one of his recent letters that of it there is little to say but praise; and in many of the actions of the present war—notably, for instance, during the bombardment which preceded the attack and capture of Ardahan—the Russian field artillery has distinguished itself by the excellent work it has done and the valuable services it has rendered. When pressed by the astounding success gained by the rifled field-pieces of the French army in the campaign in Italy in 1859, every nation in Europe set about the task of re-arming its artillery with rifled guns, the Russians in the first instance adopted the French muzzle-loading rifled field-piece as the weapon with which to replace the old smooth-bore guns of their batteries; but after a very short time they discarded the French ordnance and introduced in its place a gun manufactured on the Prussian breech-loading system. The first pieces were obtained direct from the workshops of Herr Krupp; but, subsequently, experiments were made with bronze barrels, and the results of the trials proving satisfactory, this metal was adopted as the material of which all the guns of the Russian field artillery should be constructed. Consequently, all the field batteries of the Russian army are at the present time armed with bronze guns, the steel field pieces first procured being kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the limber boxes of the gun itself, and the former are kept in reserve. The gun which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.60 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion



## Mails.



**STEAM FOR**  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton,  
and London, via Bombay,  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
K H I V A, Captain Lee, will leave  
this on THURSDAY, the 11th October,  
at Noon.

TEA and GENERAL CARGO for  
LONDON will be conveyed via Bombay  
without transshipment, arriving one week  
later than by the direct route. Silk and  
valuable will be transferred to the Calcutta  
Steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent,  
Hongkong, September 24, 1877. 0011

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP**  
**COMPANY.**

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF  
PEKING will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-  
DAY, the 24th Instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock  
Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for  
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Co.  
company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Ports, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., 23rd Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Seaside, Bayview, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland  
Cargo are requested to endorse on the  
Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages  
Shipped, to correspond with those in their  
Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877. 0024

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-  
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-  
hama, on THURSDAY, the 8th November,  
at 9 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 7th November. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. 0026

## INSURANCES.

**SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

## Directors.

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.  
PANG YIM, Merchant.  
HO SANG, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE SING, of Lal Hing Firm, Merchant.  
CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on  
Buildings and on Goods stored  
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to  
DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. 0023

## INSURANCES.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Coals in Matabeds, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
**(LIMITED.)**

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPIANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OF

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of £10,000 on any one fire  
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on  
adjointing risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY OF MANCHESTER**  
**AND LONDON.**

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## To Let.

**TO LET.**  
NOS. 4, and 5, PEQUIN TERRACE, ESSEX  
STREET.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

**AN OFFICE TO LET.**  
Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

**TO LET.**  
HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately  
occupied by the Rev. B. H. Kinn.  
"Binnie Villa," Polk-ko-jum, Fung-shan.  
House No. 2, Peddar's Hill.  
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SARSOON, SOHS & Co.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877.

**TO LET.**  
TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied  
by Mr. A. HARR, at Wanchai. Apply  
on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

**TO LET.**  
THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,  
D'Agulha Street, lately in the occupa-  
tion of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough  
Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

**TO LET.**  
THE DWELLING HOUSE in CANTON  
Road, at present in the occupation of  
H. DU POUY, Esq. Possession from 1st  
November next.

Apply to

JOHN JACK,

East Point.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

## Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. 1.—Vol. VI.  
—OF THE—  
"CHINA REVIEW"

**CONTAINS—**

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation  
in the Colony of Hongkong.  
Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.  
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese  
Novel.

A Chinese Primer.  
The Law of Inheritance.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—  
Chinese Marriages.  
Studies in Words.  
The Educational Curriculum of the  
Chinese.

Restoration of the Old Sounds of the  
Chinese Language.  
Notes on Chinese Grammar.  
Russian Sinologists.  
Assyria and China.

The Word "Swallow."  
Corrigenda.—Chinese Studies and Official  
Interpretation in the Colony of Hong-  
kong.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

**W. BALL.**  
**CHINA DISPENSARY.**

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET  
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-  
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,  
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf,

Hongkong, July 18, 1876.

**AN YON.**  
**SHIPS' COMPRODORE AND**  
**STEVEDORE.**

No. 37, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF  
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH  
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S  
STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
Day (February 17, 1876) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of  
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.  
The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the China Mail.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

ME CHUN ATIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1876.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at  
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the  
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>						
Argyll	Brit. str.	1270	Oct.	6 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Ohina	Ger. str.	648	Oct.	9 Simms & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai	To-day
Bellona	Ger. str.	789	Oct.	7 Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Oamoes	Brit. str.	95	Oct.	2 Kwok Achong		Sands' Slip
Dale	Brit. str.	644	Oct.	7 Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	Tug Flying
Faine	Brit. str.	117	Oct.	H. K. & W. Poo Dock Co.		
Fernow	Brit. str.	700	Oct.	8 Chinese		
Japan	Brit. str.	1895	Oct.	7 David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Java	Dut. str.	886	Oct.	1 Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Kliva	Brit. str.	2609	Oct.	8 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	11th, noon
Mactan	Span. str.	312	Oct.	7 A. McG. Heaton	Amoy and Manila	To-morrow
Namoa	Brit. str.	882	Oct.	7 Douglas Laysan & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Norma	Brit. str.	795	Sept.	30 Kwok Achong	Swatow	
Sea Gull	Brit. str.	48	Sept.	19 Insurance Company		
W. Cores de Vries	Brit. str.	334	June	4 G. McLean		Repairing
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>						
Abel Abbot	Am. str. sc.	590	Sept.	24 Order		
Aberlady	Brit. bgs.	735	Aug.	5 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	K'loong Dock
Alphington	Brit. bgs.	326	Sept.	6 Wialer & Co.		For Sale
Alva	Port. str.	631	Aug.	30 Brandao & Co.	Sydney & Melbourne	
Anguste	Brit. str. sc.	210	Aug.	10 Meyer & Co.	Cape Town	
Carl	Ger. bgs.	215	Oct.	3 Chinese	Haiphong	Cleared
Chamron Kamrye	Span. bgs.	480	Sept.	4 Chinese		
Chasoa	Amer. bgs.	628	Oct.	4 Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Cheng Soon	Span. sch.	200	April	30 Chinese		
Chill	Brit. bgs.	445	July	30 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Callao	
Chinaman	Brit. bgs.	667	Sept.	21 Douglas Laysan & Co.	New York	
Chocola	Brit. bgs.	248	Oct.	6 Order		
Churum	Brit. str.	1884	Sept.	25 Wialer & Co.		
Corean	Amer. sch.	150	Sept.	25 Insurance Co.		
Corinne	Brit. bgs.	395	Sept.	19 Wialer & Co.		
Cortland	Amer. str.	1646	Sept.	1 Simmsen & Co.		
Darra	Brit. str.	999	Sept.	14 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Haiphong	
Dartmouth	Brit. bgs.	915	Sept.	28 Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Flodden	Brit. bgs.	857	Oct.	6 Chinese		
Galeon	Ger. str.	1296	July	30 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Gasmuth	Brit. str. sc.	109	Oct.	6 Meyer & Co.		
Gao. Chonhaw	Brit. bgs.	658	July	21 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Gold Hunter	Amer. str.	1200	July	5 Russell & Co.	New York	
Graham	Brit. bgs.	698	July	1 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Great Admiral	Amer. str.	1676	Aug.	19 Russell & Co.		
Gustav Adolph	Ger. bgs.	272	Oct.	2 Edward Schellhas & Co.		
H. S. Sandford	Amer. str.	1185	Aug.	12 Russell & Co.	New York	
Harbinger	Brit. str.	1506	July	27 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Iles of the South	Brit. str.	820	July	5 Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Jacobine	Ger. bgs.	417	Aug.	21 Simmsen & Co.		
Jalo	Russ. str.	1885	Sept.	30 Edward Schellhas & Co.	Newchwang	
Johanne	Ger. bgs.	328	Oct.	3 Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Jubilee	Brit. str.	768	July	11 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Kim Soon Host	Sta. str. sc.	190	Sept.	2 Chinese		
Largo	Brit. bgs.	733	Sept.	25 Edward Schellhas & Co.	Foochow	
Leon Crispo	Brit. bgs.	688	Oct.	1 Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Melcher	Amer. sch.	485	Aug.	19 Insurance Co.		
Lord Macaulay	Brit. bgs.	847	July	1 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Lucia	Ger. bgs.	640	Oct.	6 Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Luna	Span. bgs.	433	Sept.	4 Task Mac		
Mangerton	Brit. bgs.	380	Sept.	19 Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Marie	Brit. bgs.	465	Sept.	25 Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Mario Louise	Fch. bgs.	423	Oct.	2 Carlowitz & Co.		
Melaine	Ger. bgs.	937	Sept.	29 Melchers & Co.		
Meteor	Ger. bgs.	698	Sept.	26 Melchers & Co.	New York	
Mignon	Amer. sch.	484	Oct.	2 Edward Schellhas & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	Span. bgs.	217	Oct.	4 Remedios & Co.		
Patho	Ger. bgs.	260	Sept.	27 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Chafco	
Peruvian	Brit. str.	1090	Sept.	6 Meyer & Co.		
Piccola	Ger. bgs.	289	Oct.	2 Simmsen & Co.		
Prosperity	Brit. bgs.	476	Sept.	25 Chinese		
Roderick Hay	Brit. bgs.	290	Sept.	19 Rozario & Co.	Haiphong	put back
Starlight	Brit. str.	289	Sept.	11 Chinese		
Star Queen	Brit. bgs.	769	Aug.	11 Edward Schellhas & Co.	Singapore	
Sumatra	Amer. str.	1090	Sept.	5 Russell & Co.		
Sydenham	Brit. str.	1068	July	11 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
The Murray	Brit. str.	903	Oct.	6 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Theresa Behn	Ger. bgs.	456	Sept.	4 Simmsen & Co.	Monte Video	
Thoon Kramom	Span. bgs.	474	Sept.	26 Simmsen & Co.		
Thorild	Ger. bgs.	155	Oct.	7 Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	Brit. bgs.	534	Oct.	2 Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Woodville	Brit. bgs.	714	Sept.	5 Meyer & Co.	London	Wanchai
<b>WHAMPOA</b>						
Bertha	Ringe	Ger. bgs.	442	Oct.	4 Wialer & Co.	Hamburg-
Humboldt	Stoll	Ger. bgs.	830	Sept.	29 Edward Schellhas & Co.	Obeoo
Madagascar	Thimm	Ger. str.	884	Oct.	6 Simmsen & Co.	
<b>CANTON</b>						
Ningo	Cass	Brit. str.	876	Oct.	8 Simmsen & Co.	Shanghai